



Colorado Liberty

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Coloradans Elected to National Committees



For the first time in the history of the Libertarian Party the Regional Representative representing Colorado is not from Colorado. Our new Regional Rep is Hugh Butler from Salt Lake. Hugh attended our State Convention this year in Steamboat Springs and was unanimously supported by our delegation at the New York Convention.

The new National Committee seems to have risen above the animosities that marred the immediate past Committee. While it is too early to tell just how well the new NatCom will work together, there was a positive feeling after the brief first meeting in New York.

The new officers of the Party are Chair Paul Grant of Colorado, Vice-Chair Mary Gingell of California, Secretary Dr. Heidi Hartman of South Carolina and Treasurer David Walter of Pennsylvania. Also elected to at-large positions were Ed Clark (CA), Matt Monroe, (TX) (the LP's current Finance Director), Jeff Steinberg (PA), Dale Hemming (MN), Steven Fielder (PA),

and Murray Rothbard (NY).

Ruth Bennett, past State Chair of Colorado was elected to the National Committee as an At-Large member. The NatCom is composed of the officers, the immediate past National Chair, seven at large members and regional representatives from the nineteen regions.

Another Coloradoan, Dave Nolan, was elected to the Judicial Committee. This is the first time that this committee has been elected; in the past the National Committee has appointed the JudCom members. The Judicial Committee is responsible for hearing any challenges to the National Committee or any appeals from State Party affiliates whose affiliation has been withdrawn by the National Committee and other such challenges to the actions of the NatCom.

The names and addresses of the new National Committee will be published in the next LP News. The Louisiana L.P. will be hosting the next NatCom meeting in New Orleans this December.

Presidential Nominee Bergland Prevails



Colorado Paul Grant is new chairman of National Committee

Rocky Flats Encirclement

The CLP Board of Directors has endorsed the Rocky Flats Encirclement sponsored by the Nuclear Freeze Campaign and American Friends Service. We have been listed as a sponsor in the brochure that is being widely distributed.

We will meet at the office at 9 am Saturday, Oct. 15, to carpool, since there is very limited parking at the site. The demonstration is from noon to 2 pm, so we should be back by 3 pm. It's an opportunity to coalesce with the left, and the board, in its resolution, made it clear that we want savings from limiting the arms race to stay in the private sector, and not be

allocated by governments.

Rocky Flats manufactures the triggers for American nuclear weapons. It's an insult to have this facility so close, literally and figuratively, to our community. The LP and CLP platforms specifically refer to reducing nuclear weapons, and returning Rocky Flats to peaceful purposes. This encirclement is an opportunity to demonstrate that goal more forcefully.

To put this whole issue in perspective, you might want to look at it this way: if we don't get the nuclear arms race under control, ALL OTHER ISSUES MAY BECOME OBSOLETE.



Prevails

By Patrick Lilly

The 1983 Libertarian national convention turned out to be the scene of a pitched battle for the Presidential nomination, following the surprise withdrawal of Gene Burns only days before the convention opened. In the wake of that withdrawal, David Bergland, the Party's 1976 Vice Presidential nominee, and national Chairman from 1977 to 1981, was chosen as the 1984 standard bearer.

In addition to Bergland's, a well-organized campaign was also mounted to nominate Georgetown University foreign affairs professor Earl C. Ravenal. Ravenal has been a popular speaker at past LP conventions and is certainly the most widely published proponent of a non-interventionist foreign policy stance in the "outside world". Over the course of the convention, many well-known figures within the LP eventually lined up publicly behind either Bergland or Ravenal, although many waited until the day before the nomination vote to announce their choices. There was no way to predict, before Satur-

day, who would receive the nomination.

Several other candidates were also nominated. Undoubtedly the most significant was Dr. Mary Ruwart, a biologist from Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and a member of this year's Platform Committee, as well as a former state level candidate for office. She conducted a serious campaign, pointing out the press advantages of breaking the stereotype of running middle-aged, Caucasian males for national office. She came in a respectable third on the first few ballots. She eventually withdrew and announced that she was supporting Bergland.

The only candidate (other than Burns) that most delegates had been aware of prior to the convention, James Norwood of Waco, Texas, also campaigned but received only two votes on the first ballot. The delegate who nominated Norwood stated that even he couldn't support him since Norwood stated the previous day that only "most" taxation was theft and

Continued on page 8

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Guidelines For Petitioning, Ambitious Goal Set

By John Williams

It's that time again! We must petition the Bergland-Lewis ticket onto the 1984 ballot. The Election Laws of Colorado require 5000 valid signatures of registered Colorado electors (voters). About 7000 should be submitted to allow for invalid signatures.

We want to complete our petitioning for President and Vice-President this year! Then 1984 will be available for ballot issues and state candidates. Also, it will place the Libertarian Party as the first to have its nominees gain ballot status.

THE RULES

You must be a qualified elector (registered to vote) in Colorado to circulate or sign the petition. Be sure the printed name and address are legible and in the correct column. When the petition sheet is complete, have your signature to the affidavit notarized and get it to LP headquarters, 1041 Cherokee, Denver.

WHERE?

If nothing else, you should be able to fill one petition sheet (15 signatures) with friends and co-workers. When approaching the public, find a place with a lot of people — grocery stores, craft shows, athletic events, etc.

HOW?

Have a clip board (we can lend you one) with a pen (no pencils!) tied to it — an unrestrained pen tends to fall on the point. If possible, do not start with a blank petition; have a friend or two sign first. When a petition is full, have it on top, then turn to the blank petition underneath when the next person is ready to sign.

Dress neatly. Smile. The first and most important question is "Are you a registered voter in Colorado?" If yes, respond, "Great! We're trying to get our candidate on the ballot for President. We have to

have 5000 signatures just to have his name appear on the ballot. Can you help us?" Offer them the clip board and pen. If they hesitate add, "Signing this doesn't mean you'll vote for us, just that you think we have a right to be on the ballot." This approach works well for me. Tailor your spiel to your own style.

QUESTIONS

A brochure is available to hand out to answer some of the most frequently asked questions. In a nutshell:

1. The Libertarian Party stands for maximizing individual freedom, reducing the size of government, and cutting taxes.
2. The other people on the petition are the eight Presidential Electors who technically elect the President.
3. You will not be mailed anything.
4. Dave Bergland is a lawyer from California. Jim Lewis is a salesman from Connecticut.

DO's and DON'T's

- Do be polite.
 - Do petition in groups.
 - Don't debate and argue. When they say no, go on to the next person. Our objective is to get on the ballot, not to convert.
 - Do not block entrances, traffic lanes, etc.
 - Do leave private property if asked.
- Quietly.

CALL NOW

Most people will not sign! Don't take it personally.

One signature for five attempts is good and will result in 15 to 20 signatures per hour. Therefore about 350 hours are going to be required. A hundred people petitioning only 4 hours each can easily meet our goal of 7000 by the first week of December. We need your help! — Please call the LP office NOW.

Libertarian Calendar

1st Tuesday of every month the Libertarian Forum meets in the Brand Building, 203 S. Galena St., Aspen. Call 925-8292 for more information.

3rd Tuesday of every month, Boulder County Libertarian Association, 7:30 p.m., at 1913 Broadway in Boulder. Call Jerry Van Sickle for details at (h) 442-0514 or (w) 443-5578.

1st and 3rd Wednesday every month, Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m., Party Office.

2nd Wednesday every month, CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m., Party Office. Relaxed, informal, cash bar.

4th Thursday of every month, Park County Libertarians meet. Call Phil Prosser for details at 838-7693.

CALENDAR — SEPT-OCT-NOV

For more information: Office — 1041 Cherokee, Denver 80204
303-573-5229 Hours: 9 am to 6:30 pm Mon-Sat

SEPTEMBER

1st — 4th

7th

13th

14th

20th

21st

National Libertarian Convention in New York City
Libertarian Discussion Group — Socialism
Principles of Liberty Course starts — Craig Green
Cocktail Party at the office
Boulder group meets
Discussion Group — Children's Rights

OCTOBER

5th

12th

15th

18th

19th

24th

28th

Discussion Group — Unilateral Disarmament
Cocktail Party at the office
Encirclement Demonstration at Rocky Flats.
Meet at the office at 9 am to carpool.
Boulder group meets
Discussion group — Anarchy
Karl Hess in Denver — see insert
Halloween Party 8pm+ \$10 at office door.
Fundraiser for Bergland Campaign

NOVEMBER

2nd

9th

15th

15th

16th

Discussion group — Public Education
Cocktail Party at the office
Bergland visit; call office for details
Boulder group meets
Discussion group — Politics vs. individual action

**Communicating Libertarianism:
— Ten Tips On Writing Letters To
The Editor**

Lamb Shams Ala Pearl Street

Lamb Shams Ala Pearl Street

By Bob Hurt

On the weekend of August 20-21, the CLP operated a food booth at the Pearl Street Fair in Denver. This annual event is much like the People's Fair held earlier in the Spring, although much scaled-down. Unlike the information booth operated at the People's Fair, there was no formal attempt made to pass out material or to otherwise proselytize fair patrons. This reporter did wear a "generic Libertarian" t-shirt to derive some propaganda mileage. Comments ranged from, "I voted for Ed Clark in '80" to, "If I knew this was a Libertarian sponsored booth, I wouldn't have ordered anything."

The main fare at the fair was Lamb shams, touted as an exotic Mediterranean delight concocted of lamb patties, tomato and cucumber slices, and alfalfa sprouts, served on a pita (not to be confused with plattah).

Temperatures soaring into the mid-nineties greatly aided and abetted the sale

of a veritable tidal wave of pink lemonade, cola, fruit juice, and the infamous but ever-popular transfusion. The booth netted nearly \$300 for the Party's pressed exchequer. This must be counted as something of a near miracle when one considers that an almost identical food item was being sold by a professional vendor in the next booth. Also, the Air Force Thunderbirds, holding an air show at Buckley Field, drew a crowd of 285,000, which siphoned off many otherwise fair attendees.

It takes time, talent, labor, and coin of the realm to make an endeavor like this successful. The following are acknowledged for freely giving of the preceeding: Ed Hoskins, Danny Miller, Stormy Mon, Diane Lisle, Jackie Ericson, Carolyn Phelps, Stan Larsen, Rich Warren, Hazel Barrett, Bert Wiener, Rob Gilmore, John Williams, Judy Huffman, Jan Prince, Chip Early, Ron Gilbert, Cindy Kay, and Peter Nelson.

IRS Nuisance Calls

The IRS has been publicizing a new computer phone system capable of repeatedly calling a taxpayer until satisfaction is obtained. Telephone company information about "nuisance, harassing or abusive calls," is quite helpful:

"Nuisance calls may come from someone who knows you or from misguided, frustrated or mentally ill people who are playing with the phone. They may be debt collection agencies who make annoying or threatening calls for money they claim is owed, and warn of impending legal action. Sometimes threatening calls are repeated over a period of time to harass, anger, frighten, infuriate or terrify you or your family."

This description fits the IRS, so Ma Bell's suggestions seem appropriate:

"Always use the phone on your terms, not those of the caller. Don't talk to anyone unless you want to. If you give

the caller no satisfaction, the person usually gives up after one or two tries. Don't feel obligated to answer questions just because the questioner sounds "official". Don't answer questions on the phone you wouldn't answer if they were asked by a stranger on the street. If you get calls asking for information you don't want to give, or receive a threat to your property, or the caller is rude, HANG UP!"

There you have it — officially from the phone company. If you receive a call from a person or computer claiming to represent the IRS, it could be a crank call. HANG UP IMMEDIATELY!!

"The trouble with civil servants is they soon become neither civil nor servants."

The Editor

By Don Feder

Reprinted from: *On Principle Princeton Professional Park #B-7, 601 Ewing Street, Princeton, NJ 08540.*

The most widely-read section of any newspaper isn't the editorials, political columns or sports pages. No, it's letters to the editor. That's because the man on the street would rather hear the views of other readers than the ruminations of an exalted, syndicated columnist. Letters to the editor provide an excellent vehicle for reaching a wide audience with pro-capitalist arguments.

What to write about? Typically letters to the editor are counter arguments — rebuttals to editorials, political columns or other letters. On the other hand, letters can also offer praise and support for positions we agree with. If a writer criticizes the postal monopoly, you can bet that post office employees will raise holy hell. Why not offer the writer assistance (particularly by raising supportive arguments not covered in his piece?).

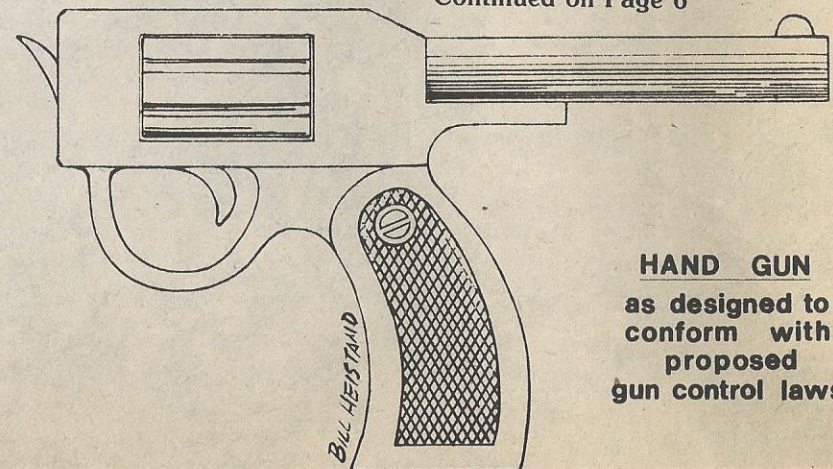
Make your response as timely as possible. If you wait several weeks to write your letter, the subject will be old news and your missive won't be published. It's best to mail your communication within two or three days after publication of the article you're responding to.

The length of your letter is an important consideration. Generally, shorter pieces are more likely to be published (and to escape drastic editing). I would recommend a maximum of two hundred words, unless you know that the paper regularly publishes longer pieces.

Here are some stylistic considerations:

- 1. State the argument you're rebutting, or responding to, as briefly as possible, in the letter's introduction.** Don't be a lengthy rehash; it's a waste of valuable space and boring to boot.
- 2. Stick to a single subject.** Deal with one issue per letter.
- 3. Don't be shrill or abusive.** Editors tend to discard letters containing personal attacks. Even though you're dying to call Jesse Jackson a preachy parasite, stifle the urge.
- 4. Your letter should be logically organized.** First a brief recitation of the argument you're opposing, followed by a statement of your own position. Then present your evidence. Close with a short restatement of your position or a pithy comment, ("Jimmy Breslin says possession of firearms should be limited to law enforcement officials. I say when only the police have guns, the police state is just around the corner").

Continued on Page 6



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IEWS and NOTES

Earned Wealth or Stolen Wealth A Critical Distinction

By Dwight Filley

Critics of the free market often point out that Laissez Faire Capitalism would allow the "rich to get richer". This is, of course, absolutely true, but the unspoken second half of the condemnation is that the poor would necessarily get poorer. This second part is absolutely false, since in a free market the only way someone can get rich is to produce things people are willing to buy, and producing these things takes employees to make them. So everyone is better off. The boss gets his profits, the customer gets the product he is willing to pay for, and the employees get jobs. The poor **have** to get at least a little richer, as long as they are willing to work.

So why the resentment toward the rich? Aside from normal jealousy, it's probably because there is a way for the rich to get richer and the poor poorer. That way is theft. Unlike a free market, wherein both sides of a transaction **must** perceive themselves as better off or they would not enter into it, thievery makes one party richer and the other poorer. Resentment toward a rich man who gained his wealth in this way is well founded, but the problem is that most people don't know the distinction between legitimate and ill-gotten gains.

Now some theft is the crude sort (breaking and entering, purse snatching, etc.) but the vast bulk of it is more subtle — it's done with the help of governments.

Let us examine the owner of a typical cab company, for example. His wealth

comes in part from free trade — he provides a service to his passengers. Yet if his company, like most taxi firms, is regulated by the government then in a real sense, he steals. Why? Because the regulators (in Colorado, the Public Utilities Commission) exclude new companies from entering into competition. Thus the rich are made richer (by getting away with higher fares than would survive in a free market), and the poor poorer — in this case the people out there with old beat-up cars who would like to accept money for giving

someone a lift, but who can't because of the laws against it.

To the extent the cab company owner supports the exclusion of new cab companies, to that extent the owner is guilty of theft. And you can bet the vast majority of such owners do so.

Of course the taxi business is only one example. Did you know it takes a license to haul a load of trash to the dump in your pickup truck if you accept money for it? The same holds true for fixing someone's plumbing.

Those who hold such licenses (and the list is endless) to the extent that they support the licensing laws, are to that extent thieves.

So it's no wonder the rich are resented. When the government helps one part of the population at the expense of another, the "other" is bound to resent it.

Money earned at no one's expense, i.e. in a free market, really shouldn't be resented. But with the government interfering with the free market so frequently, it's difficult to make the distinction.

Pensions, Insurance And Sexual Discrimination; The Libertarian View

By Dwight Filley

The current flap over pensions and insurance rates vis a vis sexual discrimination is a good example of how the Libertarian notion of freedom above all clears away much confusion.

The problem began when the Supreme Court ruled it discriminatory to pay women lower pensions even though they live longer. Feminists hailed the decision arguing that it was only fair for both sexes to get the same pensions, if they paid the same amount into their respective plans. But now, Congress is considering extending the concept to insurance. That industry was quick to point out that if the same principle were applied to life and auto insurance, women would begin paying more for the same coverage. This is because they live longer and have fewer ac-

cidents than men, which costs the insurers less in claims, and has permitted them to offer lower rates to women.

The Libertarian viewpoint is, naturally, that employers should be free to offer any pension plan they wish, and that insurance companies should be free to charge different rates, based on different risks.

As is usually the case with Libertarian arguments, this rests on both pragmatic and moral foundations.

Pragmatically, if women are oppressed, it hardly benefits them to be forced to receive a higher pension at the expense of paying higher insurance rates, yet it is certainly inconsistent (as well as "unfair") to do one without the other.

Morally, even if some sort of "fairness" could be achieved in the setting of these payments and rates, what really will happen is that, in the case of pensions, men

will have to accept a lower pension to permit women to get a higher one, and in the case of insurance, women will pay higher rates to cover losses suffered by men. Is this "fair" either to women or men?

The only fair way to do it is to allow each individual to determine what he or she thinks is fair, and then if a pension or insurance policy doesn't meet this standard of fairness, he or she should find another pension plan or another insurance company.

This is certainly more fair to everyone concerned than running off whining to the government that you are not being treated "fairly", and asking the government to use its laws, and ultimately its guns, to force every employer and every insurance company in the land to alter its way of doing business.

Your Views

Dear Editor,
Your July-August issue contained an

Views

Dear Editor,

Your July-August issue contained an article by Laurie Schock [The Fed: Spinning Paper into Gold, p. 2] about Richard Solyom's demand for payment in silver or gold for land taken from him by eminent domain in Maryland. The readers of this article might be interested to know that the lawyer representing Mr. Solyom before the Supreme Court is Dr. Edwin Vieira, Jr., the first solicitor of the Maryland LP.

Ed is an attorney with a nationwide practice specializing in cases that involve legal-economic problems and issues of constitutional law.

He was the luncheon speaker at the MDLP's July convention and his topic was this case. He was pleased to learn that CL published Laurie Schock's article, for he believes it is very important to give the issues in this case wide publicity.

Life, liberty and responsibility,
Doris Gordon
National Coordinator

principle were applied to life and auto insurance, women would begin paying more for the same coverage. This is because they live longer and have fewer ac-

Government Vs. Prosperity

By Dwight Filley

A casual survey of the prosperous places on our planet reveals a strong correlation. **Freedom and wealth are found together.** Look at Western Europe vs. Eastern Europe. Look at Taiwan and Hong Kong vs. Communist China. Or Singapore vs. Malaysia. Generally speaking, the less the government intrudes into people's affairs, the more prosperous that country is. Note too that not only are the rich richer where they are more free, but the poor are also richer than their counterparts in more oppressed countries.

Of course, freedom is not the only factor affecting prosperity. Saudi Arabia is rich due to oil, certainly not freedom. But one is hard pressed to find an example of the reverse, i.e. a country that is free, yet not prosperous, relative to its neighbors.

to do one without the other. Morally, even if some sort of "fairness" could be achieved in the setting of these payments and rates, what really will happen is that, in the case of pensions, men

its laws, and ultimately its guns, to force every employer and every insurance company in the land to alter its way of doing business.

Libertarians' notions of an acceptable level of freedom is far beyond that enjoyed by anyone today, and no country is "free" by libertarian standards, so try for a moment to imagine the level of prosperity (for both rich and poor, remember) which would be achieved if a country were to even **approach** real freedom. The lucky inhabitants of such a near Utopia would by no means have all their problems solved, but they could earn more money in less time, and thus have more time and resources to voluntarily support the arts, say, or help the needy they chose to help, or attain excellence in sports; whatever they chose.

Now, let's consider the other, more sinister side of the coin. The starving children of Bangladesh, the disease ridden beggars of Calcutta, the ignorant, destitute masses of the third world; they don't suffer because of some innate laziness, (their countrymen who emigrate to freer lands do quite well). Nor do they suffer because their country is poor in

natural resources, (look at Japan — a trading nation which can't even feed itself, rich due to economic freedom). They don't suffer from some sort of cosmic bad luck.

THEY SUFFER FROM TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT!

Often, these governments really are trying to make life better for the masses, but they **always** fail. Only when the hand holding the gun, the heavy hand of the state, recedes, can people's naturally productive nature come forth, regardless of their race, or background, and convert barren wastelands, or steaming jungles, or worthless islands, into shining, prosperous lands.

Stop and think, for just a moment, of all the dirty, scrofulous, emaciated, benighted people, stumbling through their empty hopeless lives, who could be better off than even you or I, and consider why they are as they are. The **State** has kept them so.

And the Libertarian Movement most clearly sees this travesty and fights it.

"Every man who puts money into the hands of a 'government' (so called), puts into its hands a sword which will be used against himself, to extract more money from him, and also to keep him in subjection to its arbitrary will."

—Lysander Spooner, 1840.

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PHONE (H) _____ (B) _____ delegates at National Conventions.

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Discovering Libertarianism The Hard Way

By Susan Pax

Hi, Mom. Hi, Molly.
Hi, Honey, how was school today?
Oh, okay, nothing too interesting. Any cookies?
Nope, not today.
Say, Mom, what's a Libertarian?
Oh, dear. Helen, where do you think he heard that?
Molly, come on, there is nothing wrong with being a Libertarian.
Helen! You can't be serious!
Well, what is it, Mom? Harve said that his Dad is one.
Well, honey, a Libertarian is a type of religion, a lot like a Catholic, I think.
No, it isn't, Helen, it's a person who participates in . . . orgies.
What was that, Molly? I couldn't hear you.
Orgies, Helen, you don't want someone to hang out with some kid who's dad is a Libertarian!
Molly, I think you're confusing Libertarian with Libertine.
So? They are the same thing aren't they?
Mom, what is an orgy?
Nevermind sweetheart. Really, Molly, comparing a Catholic with a Libertine!
Thanks, Mom, Molly.

Dad, what's a Libertarian?
Well, son, a Libertarian is a person who, um, who, well . . . Mike, I just remembered that I was supposed to be making a phone call and I'll discuss this with you later. Okay?

Hi, Hank. Bob here. Fine, how about you?
That's good.
Say, Hank, what's a Libertarian?
No, I think that that's a Libertine you're thinking of there.

Aren't they some kind of a club?
Yeah, that's right, and they have some rally once a year or something?
Okay, Hank, you've been lots of help, I just couldn't remember which one they were. Thanks.

Son? Oh, there you are. I'm ready to talk about Libertarians now. What is it that you wanted to know?
What are they? Harve said that his Dad is one.

You're kidding. That guy would have to pay someone to get into a club like the Libertarians.

What, Dad?
Oh, nothing, Mike. The Libertarians are a group of businessmen who get together lots for breakfasts and lunches and they talk about stuff like community affairs. I think they also sponsor some dances every once in a while, too.

Okay, thanks, Dad. Harve says that his dad says the Libertarians will be the salvation of the country and that it is only a matter of time before people realize it.

Why that buffoon, a few lousy lunches and he thinks he is Mr. Know-It-All. What a jerk.

What, Dad?
Oh, ah, nothing, Mike.

Hi, Mike. What are you doing?
Hi, Sandy. I'm looking up the word Libertarian in the dictionary.

Mom says it's a religion, Molly says it's something I shouldn't know about and Dad says it's a group of businessmen who get together for lunch.

Hmm, what does it say in there?
Well, there's Liberia, libertine (which I already looked up this morning) and then liberty but no Libertarian. Let's get the newer dictionary.

Okay, here it is . . . It says: a person who believes in the doctrine of free will, who advocates full civil liberties.

Heck, Mike, that could be anybody.
Let's check the phone book and see if there is anything in there.

Hey, Here it is, 573-5559
Stormy? Are you sure that's what he said?

That's what he said. What if this is some radical group?

So what? Call again and this time we won't give our names or anything like that. Don't worry, we're safe, after all Harve's dad is an okay person and he belongs doesn't he?

Well? What did he say?

We Don't Do That Here

By Len Jackson

Let's bring back shunning. In earlier times, if a person did something his neighbor thought reprehensible, they didn't pass a law to stop him. They simply ejected him from their society. No one talked to him, or bought from him, or sold to him, or even acknowledged his existence, until he mended his ways. He was told, in no uncertain terms, that "we don't do that here", and his choices were to straighten up or to get out.

"But we can begin to make their lives as miserable as they make ours"

He said something about taxes, gunpoints and freethinking.

Taxes, gunpoints and free thinking Maybe a governmental agency? What do you think?

I don't think so. I've heard Harve's Dad say some things about governmental agencies that sort of make me think that that isn't it, if you know what I mean.

Let's ask Ms. Cradshaw at school tomorrow. She'll know what it is and if they are safe to talk to.

Hey, Harve. Hi.

Nice going, you boob. What kind of field trip do you think one to the Libertarian headquarters will be? Can't you ever keep your mouth shut?

Nope, sorry.

IRS agents, and OSHA inspectors, and Generals, and those idiots who enforce the drug laws and speed limits. Especially, I want to shun Congresspeople. Let's make them all into social pariahs.

Anyone who doesn't work, but steals what he gets, deserves to be shunned by the people from whom he's stealing. Good God, right now we let them rip us off, make fools of us, and abuse us, and we still associate with them. How's that for sharing the moral blame? "Regular" thieves and rapists are supposed to get arrested, tried, and jailed. Government bloodsuckers get patted on the back for being such good public servants. Some of them even get to give themselves raises in salary and exemption from pyramid schemes like Social Security.

I've renounced violence (in writing, no less), which means I can't go out and shoot any of these slimy creeps. But we can begin to make their lives as miserable as they make ours. Like children, they'll

Galt's Gulch In Park County

thinking of there.

Galt's Gulch In Park County

By Carolyn Phelps

By getting involved in community efforts, Park County Libertarians have not only made friends and maybe some converts, but have raised over \$900 for the Park County libertarian Party. Jim Glenzie and Greg Johnson organized a five mile foot race to benefit the Humane Society. Phil Prosser acted as chairman of the entertainment committee for Bailey Day, and Diane Prosser and Carol Goss organized and ran food booths at both Burro Days and Bailey Day. "We all had something different going this summer," Phil said. "As a result I think we managed to establish some legitimacy with the community."

Phil organized a beard contest, several dance contests, and introduced the first fiddle contest to Bailey Day. He said there was as large a crowd as he's seen and they're thinking of extending the one day fair to two next year.

Carol and Diane sold corn on the cob at Burro Days, a two day fair at the end of July and sold both corn and beef or buffalo sandwiches with vegetables in pita bread at Bailey Day, August 13. During Burro Days Jim's children, David, 16, and Joanne, 12, shucked the corn and Carol's son Mark, 11, collected the money and sold pop. Jim donated the corn and set up the booth. Carol said they also had support from many people outside the party who sympathized with libertarian ideas. One friend donated 40 lbs of propane to cook the corn and another volunteered to slice the meat after Diane

and Carol had roasted it.

In the meantime Greg and Jim were busy organizing a foot race to benefit the Humane Society. Jim said the race reached a level of success they hadn't hoped to achieve. Over 200 people participated, including Larry Green of Channel 4 news. He said they did a little better than break even, but expect to "make a pile" next year.

The Humane Society was started by Greg, M.C. Johnson and Jim in response to the problems caused by a lack of animal control in Park County. Earlier this year the Park County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution, initiated by Greg, that would allow enforcement of animal control to be privatized. Greg said that even though there are at least two people interested in the job, no one has committed to it. He thinks they are reluctant because there are no guarantees this would be a profit making venture. He admitted they haven't spent much time soliciting someone for the job because of the time spent organizing the foot race. He said even though he wishes the Humane Society to remain a completely separate entity from animal control, they may be forced to contract with someone to operate the animal control authority.

Speaking of all their community efforts, Jim said, "We've been busy digging Galt's Gulch all summer. Everything we touched turned out great and showed that we Libertarians don't just talk a good story, we work our butts off and get things done."

TURN YOUR FRIENDS IN

The COLORADO LIBERTY deserves wider-readership. If you know someone who would enjoy receiving this newspaper, call the office with their name and address.

their lives as miserable as they make ours."

There were, as in any society, misuses of this power. There could be misuses again; **any** power can be misused. Even so, it avoids many of the evils inherent in taxation-as-coercion. No money is extorted from the person against whom it is directed. It is enforced not by a disinterested party, but **only** by those who are interested. If some people didn't agree that the person's action was bad, they declined to take part in the shunning.

Well, I'm interested. There are certain people that I just don't want as members of my society. I want to try shunning on

schemes like social security. I've renounced violence (in writing, no less), which means I can't go out and shoot any of these slimy creeps. But we can begin to make their lives as miserable as they make ours. Like children, they'll never learn that what they're doing is wrong until that fact is brought home to them in no uncertain terms. Somehow, they have to learn that "we don't do that here."

My revolutionary ancestors hung the stamp-tax collector in effigy and ran him out of town. Today's tax collectors, regulations enforcers, and legislators (hundreds of times worse than my ancestors ever imagined), live among us in peace — and prosperity. It's time we put a stop to it, and regained our freedom. That we can do so using libertarian, individualistic methods makes the prospect that much more attractive.

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-Randy Hylkema "Rudebarbs" 1979
courtesy Books In Focus, NYC

Ludwig Von Mises

Condensed from Sept, 1981 Freeman, available in CLP Library

What elevates the wage rates paid to the American workers above the rates paid in foreign countries is the fact that the investment of capital per worker is, in this country, higher than abroad. Saving, the accumulation of capital, has created and preserved, up to now, the high standard of living of the average American employee.

Depressions and mass unemployment are not caused by the free market, but by government interference in the economy.

What is needed to stop the trend toward socialism is common sense and moral courage.

The consumer is, according to legend, defenseless against "high-pressure" advertising. However, nobody believes that any kind of advertising would have succeeded in making the candlemakers hold the field against the electric bulb, the horsedriviers against the motorcars, the goose quill against the steel pen and later against the fountain pen.

Economic knowledge is an essential element in the structure of human civilization; it deals with society's fundamental problems; it concerns everyone and belongs to all. But if they fail to take the best advantage of it and disregard its teachings and warnings, they will not annul economics; they will stamp out society and the human race.

A metallic currency is not subject to government manipulation. The gold standard was an efficient check upon credit expansion, as it forced the banks not to exceed certain limits in their expansionist ventures. The gold standard's own inflationary potentials were kept within limits by the challenges of gold mining. The international gold standard works without any action on the part of governments. It is effective real cooperation of all members of the world-embracing market economy.

Planning means: let the government alone choose and enforce its rulings by the apparatus of coercion and compulsion. Laissez faire means: let each individual choose how he wants to cooperate in the social division of labor; let the consumers determine what the entrepreneurs should produce.

The market economy does not respect political frontiers. Its field is the world. The market makes people rich or poor, determines who shall run the big plants, who shall scrub the floors, fixes how many people shall work in the mines and how many in the symphony orchestras. None of these decisions is made once and for all; they are revocable every day. The selective process never stops. The market economy is the product of a long evolutionary process. It is the strategy by which man has triumphantly progressed from savagery to civilization.

Rebellion As An Antidote

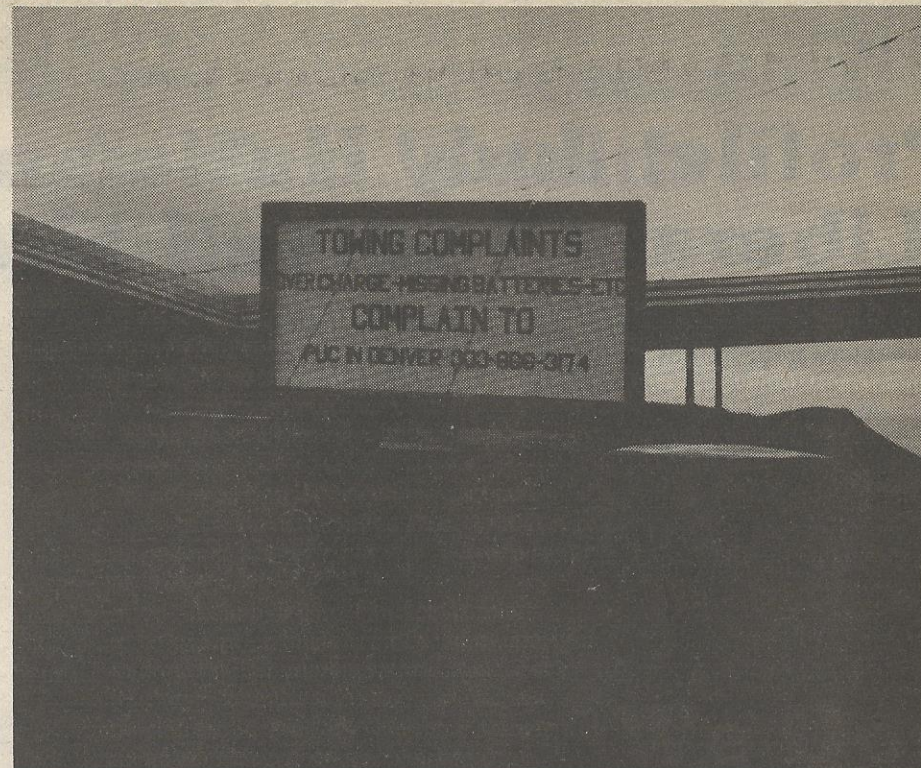
Reprinted from The Washington Times, Thurs., 17 Feb. 1983

By Walter Williams

In the four years this column has been appearing in newspapers around the United States, a lot of mail has been received — some favorable, some critical.

The one criticism that has surfaced

(1770) and the Boston Tea Party (1774) both of which are familiar to us all. But many Americans are not familiar with Shay's Rebellion (1786) during which tax collectors were shot and the federal arsenal attacked. There are many other examples of early Americans' resistance to unjust laws, including smuggling by men of no less note than John Hancock, the



WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE??

- a. Passing the buck equals frustration
- b. P.U.C. — Perpetrating Unending

Complaints

- c. "That's not my department."
- d. All of the above

Abortion: Pro-life And Pro-choice

By Pat Cummings

Abortion is one of those "touchy issues" in our society. Libertarians, no less than others, remain divided by the question, "Is the pregnant woman's freedom of choice to be preserved at the cost of loss of life for the fetus?"

It would seem obvious to libertarians that pro- and anti-abortionists should be limited to persuasion and reason in presenting these alternatives, and that force of law should not be interjected. But is the fetus, unable to live outside the womb, entitled to defense of its life? Does abortion constitute aggression against a person? Or does involuntary pregnancy

rate should be much greater than the 20 to 25 percent being reported for in vitro fertilization (the process used to make "test tube" babies).

The report focuses on the hope such a technique offers to infertile couples. Little is said about the donor mother, who is fertilized artificially to produce the transferred fetus. The technique requires removal of the fetus when it is still a mere dozens of cells, in the few days before it can attach to the wall of the womb. Thus the procedure, as it is designed, is impractical for transferring an undesired fetus from a pregnant woman to another who might fervently desire a child.

In the four years this column has been appearing in newspapers around the United States, a lot of mail has been received — some favorable, some critical.

The one criticism that has surfaced most frequently in my mail has to do with the fact that while many columns cite what's wrong in this great nation of ours, seldom do we propose a specific course of action for the ordinary citizen. This writer pleads guilty.

Much of the time I'm not sure what the ordinary person can do and at other times what I'd propose might lead to an arrest. You'd be arrested because I'd propose activity, as advocated by our Founding Fathers in the Declaration of Independence, which reads, "... but when a long train of abuses and usurpations (by government) pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them (the people) under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

Today, Americans have complaints similar to those of our Founding Fathers. Let's briefly examine a few of the grievances listed in our Declaration of Independence: "He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swards of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance." "Imposing taxes on us without our consent." "He has obstructed the administration of justice . . ." And these founders complained of other abuses. Re-read the Declaration of Independence, and while you're at it, the Bill of Rights — those precious first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The people who settled this country were quite different from today's Americans. They were bold and strong; we, by comparison, are meek and timid. We've lost the guts to defend our personal liberties from attack by domestic totalitarians, and we're losing our will to defend ourselves from foreign tyrants. These great men would probably curse us for what we've become.

What did our Founding Fathers do about government encroachments on freedom? Well, there was the Boston Massacre

of law should not be interjected. But is the fetus, unable to live outside the womb, entitled to defense of its life? Does abortion constitute aggression against a person? Or does involuntary pregnancy, when an alternative exists, amount to nine months of slavery?

These are critical questions only as long as no other choice than the black/white alternatives is possible. And the work of a team of doctors at the Harbor-University of California Medical Center in Los Angeles may have provided hope for a third choice.

You say that's lawless behavior. You're absolutely right, but what alternative do we have? The laws were rigged against them and in favor of the ruling classes both in the colonies and in England. Similarly, today's Congress and courts are rigged against the common man in favor of the ruling class. Who are the members of this ruling class? They are all the people who use Congress to impose their values on the common man. They are the people who get politicians to decide how to spend almost one half of your earnings. They are the lobbyists for labor unions, business and professional groups and do-gooders.

"Tax collectors were shot and the federal arsenal attacked."

Faced with government-sponsored: disrespect for private property; tampering with our families; confiscation of our wealth; interference in our economic lives, there can be only one recommended course of action. And that course of action is detailed in our early history.

In a phrase: Work to reconvene the constitutional convention, and if the politicians work to subvert that attempt, revolt against the illegitimate use of government power.

NO TIME TO WRITE ?

The Colorado Liberty now offers a new service for people with something to say and no time to write it down. Call us at 573-5229, 9 am to 6:30 pm daily, and we will take your "letter to the editor" over the phone. Naturally, we need to keep these comments short and concise. Call! Call!

of law should not be interjected. But is the fetus, unable to live outside the womb, entitled to defense of its life? Does abortion constitute aggression against a person? Or does involuntary pregnancy, when an alternative exists, amount to nine months of slavery?

These are critical questions only as long as no other choice than the black/white alternatives is possible. And the work of a team of doctors at the Harbor-University of California Medical Center in Los Angeles may have provided hope for a third choice.

In July this year, the doctors reported their success in *transferring* a developing embryo from one woman's womb to another in two separate cases. The transfer was accomplished without surgery. At the time the report was summarized in the Los Angeles Times, both women still carried the developing fetuses.

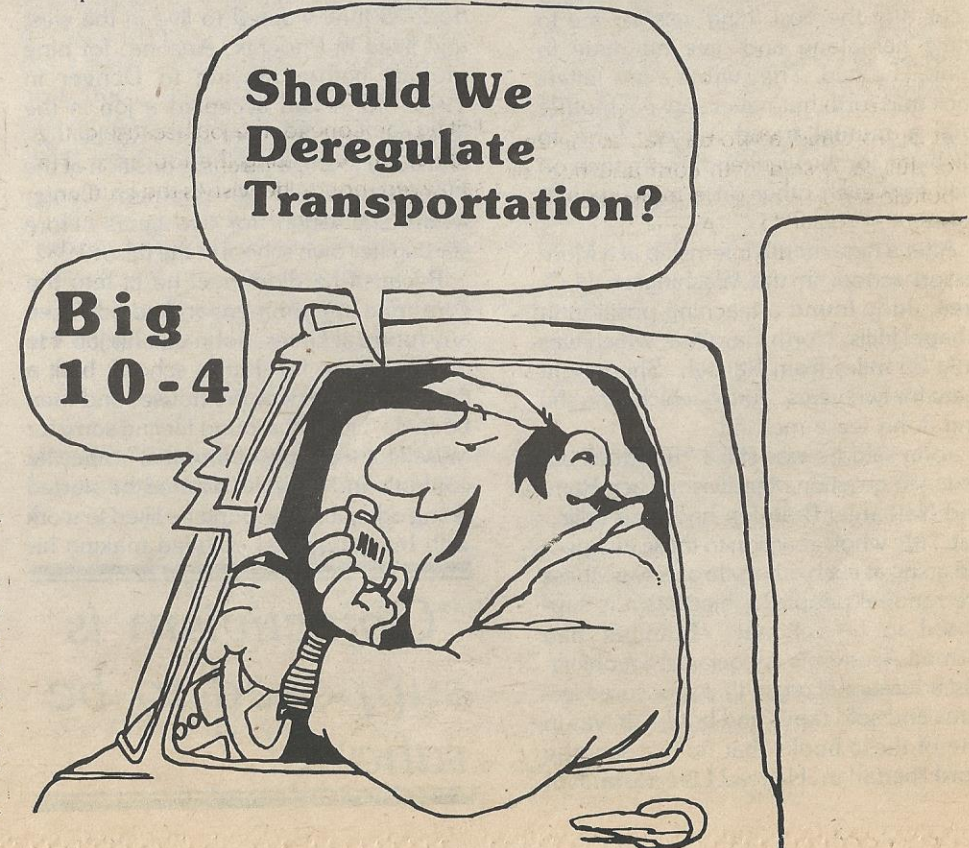
The technique had been attempted with five women, only two of whom retained the transferred embryo, but the team predicted that their eventual success

can attach to the wall of the womb. Thus the procedure, as it is designed, is impractical for transferring an undesired fetus from a pregnant woman to another who might fervently desire a child.

The hope for answering the abortion question comes from the implications of the technique. Now that a method for transferring a developing fetus has been found, can we not expect further developments? Here is one way, restricted though it is, to preserve *both* the life of the fetus, and freedom of choice for the pregnant woman.

Of course, abortion is not an adequate method of birth control. This fact would become more obvious if, as the technology improves, abortion becomes merely a transference of fetuses, a medical adoption-before-birth.

The problem of birth control can only be solved by better forms of contraception. But this new technique does hold some promise for reducing the emotionalism of the debate over abortion, at least for libertarians.



LIBERTARIAN PROFILE

Profile: Judy Huffman And John Williams "Liberate Yourself First"

By Carolyn Phelps

Judy Huffman, a schoolteacher and ex-missionary from Kansas, and John Williams, a GI from North Carolina, met for the first time at a party in Yuma, Arizona, in 1969. Judy, after a 3 1/2 year teaching mission in Korea for the Methodist Church, was teaching public school and John, an engineer for City Service Co., had been drafted into the Army and sent to Yuma to test weapons.

Raised by conservative parents on a farm in rural Kansas, Judy grew up to accept all the "do's and don'ts and the rights and wrongs" as interpreted by her parents and the Methodist Church. John was raised much the same way, in a conservative community in Charlotte, North Carolina, but he had discovered Ayn Rand and Objectivism. After reading Rand's books he said he became a real "Rand freak," reading everything he could get his hands on by Rand and proselytizing to anyone who would listen.

"He was a real fanatic, obnoxious, about it," Judy said. "It was hard for me to deal with because of my own personal changes as to my own personal philosophy. He was coming on so strong. I felt very defensive." Judy said she started to read Rand's books but had a hard time dealing with Rand's ideas on selfishness. "I had pretty well bought into the values of the church and the ideas I've been brought up with," she said.

Judy was very idealistic about what education should and shouldn't be, but after teaching in the public school system she realized the reality of education was much different than her ideals. "I felt learning should be a very unique experience based on individual needs of people and concerned about children's

by John Hospers and **For a New Liberty** by Murray Rothbard and became a libertarian but wasn't very active politically because he was too busy with school. He received his Masters degree in engineering in 1972 and decided to go on for his PhD.

Judy, exhausted from her Montessori training and internship and two years of acting as administrator and full time teacher at the Chapel Hills school, quit her job and went to work for a wholesale plant farm. During this time she said she was going through some real soul searching as to why she had gone into teaching in the first place and wondering if she got into it for all the wrong reasons.

In December, 1975, they got a letter from Bert Weiner, inviting them to a meeting to form the North Carolina Libertarian Party. At first, John said they had their doubts about the idea but decided to attend out of curiosity. Twenty people attended the meeting and the party was formed with Bert Weiner as State Chair. The first order of business was to obtain 10,000 signatures to get Roger McBride on the ballot as the Libertarian Party presidential candidate. They accomplished this, staged a few demonstrations, and hosted McBride when he campaigned in Raleigh. They also met every Sunday for discussion groups where Judy was the only woman. John admits the discussion groups degenerated into bull sessions where the men sat and philosophized but otherwise didn't get anything accomplished. Finally one day Judy said she had had it. "My time is valuable," she told them. "I don't have time to sit around and bull---- all day. If you guys want to get something done, fine. Otherwise I'm not interested." She asked them what need-

own hours. Last year he took a "real job" as service manager for Business Records and Consultants, Inc., where he installs and maintains filing and information systems. He says he enjoys the work because



candidate for statehouse against Kathy Spelts in 1982. He said he learned from that campaign that, although people care about national issues, they're mostly concerned with the problems they see locally. "They want answers to the problems they see in front of them everyday," he said. "You don't see a Russian coming over the border, but you do have to drive to work five days a week or send your kids to school." He thinks it's a big mistake for Libertarians to get into big, grandiose national campaigns where a great deal of money is spent with very little to show for it, whereas, if candidates deal with local issues, people will respond.

John believes the Libertarian Party suffers from lack of expertise. "Most of us are politically naive and the main reason we are is because we've become so fed up with the system for so long that we've avoided it," he said. He went on to say that except for the few libertarians who have supported the ideas of a mainstream candidate and worked to get them elected, few Libertarians have learned what it takes to run a campaign. He encourages Libertarians to get involved in campaigns in whatever capacity they feel they can.

John said his personal philosophy is, "liberate yourself first." He said too many of us look around and see a huge mountain (government, depression, big corporations) and feel helpless ever to move it. "I get frustrated and mad too," he said, "but you have to make yourself free before you can do anything."

Judy said she is often so engrossed with the school that she doesn't have time for other forms of political activism but would like to think the school is promoting individual liberty just as fast, if not faster, than other things she could do. Several

much different than her ideals. "I felt learning should be a very unique experience based on individual needs of people and concerned about children's ability to think and reason." She said she couldn't see this happening at all. She taught fifth graders and said by this time they have pretty well bought into the system where there is only one right answer — the one adults said was right. She became interested in the Montessori concept and was encouraged by John, who had just read a three-part series about Montessori in the Objectivist Newsletter. "If Rand said it was good, it had to be good," he said of his thinking at that time. After her second year of teaching in Yuma, Judy made up her mind to leave and take a nine month Montessori training course in Michigan.

In the meantime, John had decided to get out of the army by going to graduate school at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, North Carolina. He said his decision to move probably saved their relationship. "I had saturated her with my ideas and the best thing was for me to leave her alone and give her time to think," he said. They wrote a few letters back and forth but never saw each other until a mutual friend invited John to Michigan for the weekend. From then on they saw each other on a more regular basis.

After a nine month internship at a Montessori school in the Washington D.C. area, Judy found a teaching position in Chapel Hills, North Carolina, which was only 25 miles from Raleigh. She taught there for two years, during which time she and John were married.

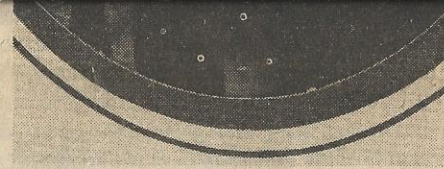
John said he was still a "Randite" but began to question objectivism when Rand and Nathaniel Branden had their fallir out. "My whole reaction to these two people going at each others throats was, these are rational people? Objectivism is supposed to be rational." Branden had formed Academic Associates, an objectivist educational organ that sponsored lectures and sold tapes and books. It was in one of these books that he first saw the word libertarian. He read **Libertarianism**

had had it. "My time is valuable," she told them. "I don't have time to sit around and bull--- all day. If you guys want to get something done, fine. Otherwise I'm not interested." She asked them what needed to be done and they told her. John said she would get everything organized in about thirty minutes and then leave saying, "You guys go ahead and have your bull session, I'm leaving. I've got more important things to do." Eventually Judy reorganized the discussion groups into monthly meetings at a local restaurant with a scheduled speaker, which attracted more people to the party.

After two years working at the plant farm, Judy made up her mind she did want to continue teaching. She went back to Chapel Hills for six months and then accepted a job at a Montessori school in St. George, Utah. She moved to Utah in the fall of 1976, expecting John to finish his PhD and join her by October or November. Unfortunately, his research project took longer than expected and he didn't join her until June. They had both decided they wanted to live in the west and lived in Phoenix, Arizona, for nine months before moving to Denver in 1979. John had accepted a job in the research department of Gates Rubber Co. and Judy found a teaching position at the Montessori Child Development Center where she taught for two years before starting her own school in the fall of 1981.

Because he didn't feel he fit into the corporate environment and couldn't see any future at Gates, John quit his job. He built furniture for Judy's school, built a deck on the back of the house, and then he said, "I just sat around feeling sorry for myself for a couple of months." Since he couldn't find a job he wanted he started doing odd jobs. He found he liked to work with his hands and enjoyed making his

"Objectivism is supposed to be rational."



Judy Huffman and John Williams

he is working with his hands and is very independent.

Both became involved with the Colorado Libertarian Party shortly after moving to Denver. John was Campaign Director during the Clark campaign in 1980 and was elected to the office again this year. He says he ran again because he thinks he gained experience about how a campaign should be run from being a

Tips On Writing Letters To The Editor

Continued from Page 2

5. Use facts, figures and expert testimony whenever possible. This raises your letters above the "sez you, sez me" category. For instance: *"Anthony Lewis calls for taxing the rich as a way to balance the budget. Is he aware of the fact that if we confiscated the entire income of the top wage earners in this country (those with marginal tax rates above 50%), this would run the federal government for exactly 8 days?"*

Readers respect the opinions of people with special knowledge or expertise. Use expert testimony to bolster your case (*"George Will claims we need to draft to defend America. But General Edward C. Meyer, Army Chief of Staff, recently stated . . ."*).

6. Proofread your letter carefully for errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. Newspapers will usually edit to correct these mistakes, but your piece is more likely to be published if it's "clean" to begin with. Read your letter to a friend, for objective input.

A letter shouldn't be mailed the same day it's written. Write, proofread and edit the piece. Then put it aside until the next day. Rereading your letter in a fresh light often helps you to spot errors in reasoning, stilted language and the like.

the school that she doesn't have time for other forms of political activism but would like to think the school is promoting individual liberty just as fast, if not faster, than other things she could do. Several years ago she and John had an article published in Reason Magazine which said Montessori was like Libertarianism and the public schools were like totalitarianism because in the public schools everyone looks to the "great Leader" for recognition and awards and in a Montessori school the emphasis is on the individual, where the children award themselves. John said Montessori is his and Judy's way of living the libertarian philosophy. "It's Judy's school, but it's our school," he added.

7. Try to view the letter from a reader's perspective. Will the arguments make sense to someone without a special background on this issue? Did you use technical terms not familiar to the average reader? Do your arguments "make sense" to those not already committed?

8. Should your letter be typed? Definitely! Use a typewriter which leaves a clean, sharp impression. Double or triple-space the letter on white, 8½ x 11 inch paper.

9. Letters should be signed and include your address and phone number. Most newspapers won't publish anonymous letters. Also editors like to check a letter's authenticity, prior to publication. So don't be surprised if someone from the publication contacts you to verify that you are the author of the communication.

10. Direct your missives to "Letters To The Editor," at the paper. Although it's doubtful a paper will publish one of your letters each week (unless they're desperate for copy), one a month certainly isn't too much.

Don't be discouraged if a letter isn't published. The editor may have received more responses on that issue than he feels he can handle. Lastly, a truism: the more you write, the more you'll be published.

BUREAUCRATIC FRUSTRATION

Carolyn Clenches

By Carolyn Phelps

Sometimes it's difficult to remember that bureaucrats are people, too. Take Mr. Mortimer Buttock of the Health Department for instance. In real life he may be a perfectly pleasant fellow, but put him behind a desk and charge him with watching over the public health and safety, a job he takes **very** seriously, you have the typical cartoon caricature of a pot-bellied, red-faced, cigar-sucking bureaucrat. By the time he finished grilling me about each and every item of food the Colorado Libertarian Party planned to sell at the Pearl Street Fair, I was convinced all the stereotypes were more than accurate.

In case you think I went into this whole thing with a bad attitude, let me assure you I was as polite and co-operative with Mr. Buttock as I could be. As a matter of fact it turns my stomach when I remember how I groveled in order to get his approval. Even so, I knew right from the start I wasn't doing too well.

"You need approval for a food booth at the Pearl Street Fair for . . . what party did you say that was?"

"Colorado Libertarian Party," I answered smiling sweetly into the phone. I had a feeling he knew exactly what party I was talking about.

"Oh yes, I remember you people." I could hear him shuffling papers. "I seem to have misplaced your application." More paper shuffling.

"Like hell." I quickly suppressed the thought.

"Just what is it you people plan to sell?"

"Lamb Shams, which are lamb patties served in a pita bread with sprouts, cucumbers, and tomatoes, coke and lemonade, and for dessert . . ."

"Did you say lamb? Where are you people getting this lamb?" And before I could respond, "You realize don't you that this lamb must come from a government inspected butcher shop? Do you

can find a commissary?"

"Oh yes, I'm sure we can use the same one we used to make the cheesecake." I hoped a bakery would qualify as a commissary.

"Cheesecake? You can't have cheesecake. We've had alot of trouble with things like that. No, no cheesecake. Absolutely not."

"Okay, no problem," I rushed to reassure him. "We didn't really want to sell cheesecake anyway, but we froze what was left over from the People's Fair and thought we may as well use it up."

"You sold cheesecake in Denver?" It sounded like he was choking.

"Well yes, we did." When would I learn to keep my big mouth shut.

"Well." He must have pulled himself up straight in his chair. "We'll have to see about that. I'll have to get after my people about that."

"Of course, we need to know what's in the lamb meat."

"What do you mean, what's in the lamb meat?"

"Don't worry, cheesecake is a hassle anyway. We'll just forget all about it." I could hear him mumbling and quickly went on, "So let's see." I looked at my

Attorney General Woodard Deals a Stacked Deck

By Steve Reilly

On Friday August 12th, Attorney General Woodard proved his preference of force to freedom by outlawing Casino Night Gambling. In true pensling style he: killed the free voluntary actions of individuals to gamble; killed the most effective fund raising means non-profit organizations have had; and, killed the respect for a rational and judicious law in the mind of another person.

Why??? We are seeing the active results of irrational principles and/or the unprincipled rational, followed by enforcement of these by the pen-gun. This is cheating life of its highest purpose: free expression.

As Libertarians we do not cheat. We do not resort to the pen-gun for enforcement of our ideas. We live by the rational principle and principled rational of the non-initiation of force against another human being. This principle is based on our philosophy of man's natural rights; that,

Judge Enraged; Jury Cheers

By Stormy Mon

There ARE some brave jurors in America, and a few judges who are questioning their role in life.

First, in March, 1983, was the stunning victory of Ray Garland in Chicago. His jury unanimously agreed that filing an income tax form is VOLUNTARY; the IRS was very embarrassed by the national publicity just before tax day.

Now in Auburn, New York, near the heat of the Eastern Establishment, a jury has agreed with Jack Pierce that wages aren't taxable income. Seminars by John Grandbouché of Colorado inspired Jack to get involved.

The judge supported the prosecution's home court advantage and referred to Jack's libertarian views and exhibits as "subversive material." These included The

because of our nature as creative beings, we must possess the liberty to bring our mind's ideas into peaceful action. Without this freedom we can not survive.

We stand at the gaming table. The fish-eyed dealer fondles his gun. Our stomach tightens. There is violence in the game. Where? How? Why?

We sit by our T.V. A fish-eyed politician beams at us. He fondles his pen. Our stomach tightens. There is violence in the land. Where? How? Why?

I know how difficult it is to keep our courage; in the face of violence, either from a crooked dealer or a shifty politician. We must not be discouraged. They share the same root, violence — the initiation of force. We must recognize this when our stomach tightens and we turn white around the lips. Then, expose them at every chance. Expose the root of their actions as nothing less than the use of guns against a peaceful people.

And, it's not just in Chicago and New York. A mistrial had to be declared in Beaumont, Texas, for Gary Bass, defending himself in a similar tax case. In an 11-1 vote that held for 1½ days, a lone, principled juror resisted a judge who insisted in a successful prosecution. "I will tell the jury the law," the judge said, and refused to allow U.S. Supreme Court decisions into evidence supportive of the tax protester's views. That judge also had to briefly leave the trial due to sickness.

The holdout female juror wasn't completely alone. The jury foreman, who was voting for conviction, defended her right to disagree with the majority. "I think the tax law stinks," he said. "Somebody has to get the American people fired up over this."

people getting this lamb?" And before I could respond, "You realize don't you that this lamb must come from a government inspected butcher shop? Do you have the name and whereabouts of this butcher shop?"

"Well, no . . . I . . ."

"Also, the meat must be ground and made into patties in an approved commissary. We need to know the name and address of the commissary, too."

"Okay, no problem," I said wondering where to find a commissary as visions of army or prison kitchens flashed through my mind.

"We can't be too careful you know. We've had alot of trouble with lamb and goat recently."

"Is that right?" I responded politely.

"Of course, we need to know what's in the lamb meat."

"What do you mean, what's in the lamb meat?"

"You've never done this before, have you?" His tone was accusatory.

"Well, no but . . ."

I imagined he leaned back in his chair and propped his feet on his desk as he patiently explained, "You're going to use lamb muscle, right?"

"Well, yes I . . ."

"Okay, so we have the lamb muscle. Fat has to be added right? You even put fat in hamburger don't you?"

I didn't have the faintest idea what he was talking about but again I answered, "yes."

"Okay, we need to know about all that. Also any seasonings or sauces." At this point I swear I could hear him puffing on his cigar. "I need to know **everything** that goes into that lamb. Now remember, we'll be watching you people very closely."

"I understand," I said as I frantically wrote all this down.

"Okay now," he went on, "What about the vegetables? You realize they'll have to be chopped up ahead of time and put into plastic containers. Under no circumstances can we allow the chopping of vegetables in the booth. You will also have to chop the vegetables in an approved commissary. Do you think you

"Don't worry, cheesecake is a hassle anyway. We'll just forget all about it." I could hear him mumbling and quickly went on. "So let's see." I looked at my notes. "We need to purchase the lamb from a government approved butcher shop, the patties and vegetables have to be prepared in a government approved commissary, we need to list seasonings and other ingredients in the lamb . . . what else? Oh, what about the coke and lemonade. Any special instructions there?"

"Oh yes." He was in his element once again. "Any beverages must be served from containers with lids."

"That's sensible. Is there anything else?" I smiled through clenched teeth.

"No . . . I guess not. But you be sure to get this information to me as soon as possible and then we'll see what we can do about getting your application approved."

Slim chance of that, I thought as I hung up.

As it turned out we finally did get approval from the health department but not before a friend of a friend who had friends in the Health Department pulled a few strings. As all this was happening, I couldn't help but feel sorry for the poor unemployed soul who wanted to make a buck by selling food at the fair but couldn't because he didn't have friends in the right places. Mr. Buttock? Never heard from him again. He probably held a lengthy conference with "his people" about the dangers of unlicensed, unregulated individuals selling cheesecake on the streets of Denver and then got on with his mission to "protect" the public health and safety.

SPECIAL THANKS ROB GILMOR

for his continuing mailing list work. It is very much appreciated!

to get involved.

The judge supported the prosecution's home court advantage and referred to Jack's libertarian views and exhibits as "subversive material." These included The U.S. Constitution, The Bible, and The Declaration of Independence. The bench disallowed some other tax protest evidence saying, "It might confuse the jury." The jurors apparently resented that remark, as well as the whole railroading approach.

When the verdict was read, the judge, who at one point in the trial briefly went to a hospital, was enraged that his instructions hadn't been followed. "In my 40 years on the bench, this is the greatest disservice I've ever seen a jury do against this country. It is the worst jury I've ever seen."

The tax protester-filled courtroom was joined by the jury in applauding and cheering the judge's remarks. Many of the six women and six men congratulated Jack afterwards on his victory.

How did this happen? The New York Patriot Society has been working for several years in the state to educate people on their constitutional rights. They have been successful in expanding on the existing national skepticism of our government institutions, especially the courts. Their efforts have now been rewarded.

From The Library

By Stormy Mon

The Library continues to expand. Thanks to Doug Nusbaum for returning from the National LP Convention with three award winning VHS video tapes from World Research: "THE INCREDIBLE BREAD MACHINE", "POVERTY TRAP" and "THE BEST FOR MOST." A library isn't just books, and we are happy to offer this expanded capability. We also have Karl Hess 1982 (VHS), Roger McBride (Beta) and Jim Phelps 1980 (VHS).

Speaking of recordings, we have an extensive collection of cassette tapes, mostly from LP 10. WE NEED a cassette player so they can be listened to at the office as well as checked out. Thanks also this

month to Paul Bilzi, Rob Gilmor and Gale Norton for their donations.

Our foreign language section has doubled; we now have the Catro Institute book that was sent to Poland . . . in Polish. The newsletter exchange program is paying great dividends; we get news from all over the country and COLORADO LIBERTY often has articles reprinted in other publications. Library and office hours are 9 am to 6:30 pm, Mon-Sat. Stop by.

After these pioneering victories, others are coming in swift succession, nationwide. The income tax is dying the way prohibition did: first there is massive resistance and non-compliance; then juries won't convict; and, finally Congress must act. Civil disobedience is working . . . again!

Volunteering for conviction, defended her right to disagree with the majority. "I think the tax law stinks," he said. "Somebody has to get the American people fired up over this."

And in Missoula, Montana, a jury unanimously acquitted independent plumber Garrick Hansen for using the 5th Amendment on a tax return. In 1976, the U.S. Supreme Court said this was legal on the 1040 form. The judge tried to hide the information from the jury, but they found out anyway and the ploy backfired on the IRS. A bumper sticker on Garrick's pickup says, "Stop Organized Crime . . . Abolish the IRS."

In a related development, after these and other government losses were known, the IRS, "acting on orders from Washington DC," asked that charges be dropped against three tax protesters in Georgia. The judge complied with the U.S. Attorney's request. The IRS made no reference to their other setbacks, and had "no further comment."

"If pro is the opposite of con, is Congress for the opposite of progress?"

Bergland Nominated

from page 1

that privatizing the military was "nonsense".



Convention Photos by Susanne Conlon
Paul Grand (standing), Ed Hoskins and Jackie Erickson (seated) were among the Colorado Delegation.

Convention On National Cable TV

By Jerry van Sickle

Finally — libertarian TV! Several segments of the LP convention in New York were broadcast on C-Span, a "public affairs" cable channel. This was a first effort, but did include the presidential candidates, panels and a special feature of this channel: call-in interviews. The public response was usually sympathetic, respectful, and seriously interested in libertarian ideas.

CLP headquarters in Denver can arrange for you to borrow the four hours of VHS tapes available. Think what can be accomplished with TV communication for our next nominating convention in 1987!

In efforts to bridge the deep division that the Bergland-Ravenal contest seemed to be producing, 1972 V-P nominee Tonie Nathan of Oregon was also nominated, as was Dick Siano, the New Jersey Libertarian recently elected to a township council seat. They drew 40 and 21 votes, respectively, on the first ballot.

The division caused by the contest was, however, deep. Approximately 80 people walked out of the convention following the Presidential nomination. Not only were numerous well-known individuals who had backed Ravenal absent from the banquet on Saturday night, the highest vote totals in the ballots for Vice President (the next morning) were about 80 fewer than the total number of votes on the final Presidential ballot. This occurred despite Ravenal's having campaigned as the candidate of party unity. Bill Howell, a long-time LP activist from Texas and parliamentarian to numerous NatComs and national conventions, later expressed the opinion that some Libertarians would deliberately withhold their support from the 1984 campaign. Further, "there won't be any corps of paid experts to tell us how" to run this campaign, he said.

Bergland achieved the bare minimum of 270 delegate votes needed for the nomination on the fourth ballot. Ravenal actually drew five votes more than Bergland on the first ballot, although both were well short of majority. As various candidates dropped out on successive ballots, however, Bergland quickly established a slim lead which he never lost.

The balloting consumed all the time allotted for Saturday's business session, forcing a delay of the Vice Presidential nomination until Sunday morning. Five candidates were nominated: Dr. Martin Cote, an Ohio tax resister currently imprisoned by the federal government; Joe Fuhrig of California; National Committee member Jim Lewis of Connecticut; Mary Ruwart; and in another attempt at division-healing, Colorado's own Dave Nolan. Dr. Ruwart came in first on the first ballot,



Dave Nolan Addresses the National Libertarian Convention

Breakfast In The Dining Car

By Ed Hoskins

On the morning after our exciting and divisive presidential nomination, many of us attended a breakfast with speaker Barbara Branden. Among the bleary-eyed Libertarians at my table, who mostly made up a silent majority, were a vocal supporter of the victorious Dave Bergland, and sitting opposite, an admirer of the vanquished, Earl Ravenal. Neither was a party luminary, but nevertheless, an argument ensued.

The Bergland supporter was apparently a student who had commuted in for the weekend to observe and enjoy. He expressed great admiration for Murray Rothbard, who had argued that many of Mr. Ravenal's views, especially those on national defense, fell significantly short of being Libertarian. Mr. Bergland, the student reasoned, could be relied on to consistently express Libertarian (read anarchistic) ideals on every issue.

The Ravenal follower was a member of the multi-factioned California delegation. While devouring his specially-ordered plate of fresh vegetables, he expressed his

would be considered a joke by media and public alike.

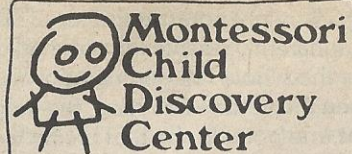
As I listened, I yearned for something of the Gene Burns candidacy. I yearned not for the Burns persona, rippling with unctuousness, and certainly not for the Burns elusiveness, but rather for the Burns metaphor, which we should never lose the use of, and with which I now will take some liberties.

It describes our political movement as a train, eager to leave the station. Both the direction and the destination of the train are clearly proclaimed. The organizers of the trip unabashedly intend to take the train as far as the track (our libertarian ideals) will take it. However, the principle of non-coercion prevails. Passengers may detrain where they wish. Additionally, the pragmatism of politics intervenes. The train, alas, cannot leave its present station, nor continue from point to point, without the critical number of paying passengers.

Who is trusted to engineer? Must he or she be a visionary, keen on reaching the end of the line? Or must he or she simply

our next nominating convention in 1987!

member Jim Lewis of Connecticut; Mary Ruwart; and in another attempt at division-healing, Colorado's own Dave Nolan. Dr. Ruwart came in first on the first ballot, and finally ran a close second to Lewis, who was nominated by a majority of the delegates on the third ballot.



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they ideals on every issue. The Ravenal follower was a member of the multi-factioned California delegation. While devouring his specially-ordered plate of fresh vegetables, he expressed his bitter disappointment at the Bergland nomination. He contended that Bergland's approach was too radical (read anarchistic) for public consumption. He feared that the party and its candidates

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without the critical number of paying passengers.

Who is trusted to engineer? Must he or she be a visionary, keen on reaching the end of the line? Or must he or she simply be competent to move the train along the straight and narrow until the next scheduled stop? Similarly the travelers. Must they have tickets to go the whole distance, or may they buy in for a short trip?

I conclude the following. Any competent spokesperson who sincerely and consistently holds to the principle of non-coercion will do as a candidate, presidential or otherwise. Ideals in place and in the open, that person may wish to focus on interim, perhaps imperfect, goals in choosing the issues to stress in his or her campaign. After all, we need non-anarchist allies to reach even the most modest of our goals.

Please don't misunderstand. I am pleased with the Bergland candidacy. I was not a Revenal supporter. However, the convention polemics got a bit too exclusive for me at times. The Libertarian party should be big enough for the Earl Ravenals. The libertarian movement needs to be big enough to change the course of history.

WELCOME TO A NEW SELF STARTER

Steve Reilly has only been in Colorado three months. He has already raised lots of \$\$ for the party and showed us myriad ways to use our money more effectively. His efforts have provided a working budget, and his frugality resulted in using a 25 watt bulb where a 60 used to be. If he can do that in three months, what about you?

THANKS STORMY

After several weeks of messages piling up in the answering machine, dust collecting in the corners and confusion over what was where in the filing cabinets, Stormy blew into town and organized the CLP office. As of June 9, it has been open from 9 am to 6:30 pm, Mon-Sat, thus making it more accessible to us, the media, and those curious about our philosophy and purpose.

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